

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

SATURDAY, JUN 4, 1868.

[No. 2190.]

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex-  
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale  
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of  
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on  
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner  
NEPTUNE;  
126 Tons burthen—For freight  
or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois,

May 6. d.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett  
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,  
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-  
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, or sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
pipes Cogniac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines  
and Liqueurs, Teas and Groceries.

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against  
the estate of the late JAMES JONES, are re-  
quested to make them known to me, that they  
may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrange-  
ments made for their discharge. Those who  
are indebted to said estate are requested to  
make immediate payment of the sums which  
they owe.

The Household Furniture and Books of the  
deceased, will be sold, at his late residence in  
this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June  
next. Eight months credit will be allowed to  
the purchasers for all sums exceeding five  
dollars, on their giving bond with approved  
security, to bear interest from the date if not  
promptly paid; and any just claim will be  
received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject,  
to be addressed to Richmond; or to ISRA-  
EL LACEY, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of Joseph Jones, sen. deceased.  
Loudoun County, May 10—13. d10thJe

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England  
Little's and Moore's Poems  
Lady's Cabinet  
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound  
Military and Political Hints  
And the following New Plays:  
Adrian and Orilla  
Town and Country  
The Trust  
He Would if He Could  
Time's a Teller.

## A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M-  
cholls, on the north side of Prince-  
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is  
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-  
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

6m

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on  
the 8th day of next month, a HOUSE and  
LOT on Union-street, adjoining the prop-  
erty of Mrs. Myers. The Lot 16 feet 9 and quar-  
ter inches front, by 70 feet deep to an alley;  
subject to a ground rent of 16 1/2 15s 5d—  
The House is one and a half stories high,  
with two rooms on each floor and in good re-  
pair.

Jacob Leap.

May 30.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst.  
a Bright Mulatto Man named  
B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;  
About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years  
of age, has large black eye brows, large full  
eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made  
handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not  
quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed,  
combed and ridged on the top. His beard ap-  
pears very black if suffered to grow for a day  
or two, but he usually shaves it very closely.  
He has recently received an injury on the fore  
finger of the left hand, and has it bound up,  
and may probably lose the first joint of it. He  
speaks deliberately, and is more correct in  
conversation than persons of his color usually  
are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter,  
and delights particularly in attending to horses.  
He has a variety of cloaths, and took with  
him one dark green broadcloth coat and pan-  
taloon with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and  
pantaloon nearly of the same color, but the  
cloth of inferior quality, with white metal  
buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one  
old brown surtout coat with covered buttons,  
a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The  
rest of his apparel I am not able particularly  
to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and  
pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may  
probably produce a forged authority for him-  
self to pass, or procure the certificate of some one  
of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petition-  
ed by the name of Thomas and obtained their  
freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the  
state of Maryland and district of Columbia,  
and secured in any jail, so that I get him  
again, the above reward will be given, or six-  
ty dollars if taken and secured within the said  
state or district; all reasonable expenses will  
also be paid if he should be delivered to me  
in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard  
Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland.  
He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore,  
Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. d1f.

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date  
the 7th day of February, 1867, and duly re-  
corded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town  
of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers,  
for the purpose of satisfying certain debts  
due from the said Craig to the banks of A-  
lexandria and Washington, will be sold on  
the premises to the highest bidder, at public  
auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of  
June next:

That handsome three story Brick  
dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alex-  
andria, west of Pitt street, on the north side  
of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9  
inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth  
ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two sto-  
ry Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee sim-  
ple, west of Water-street, on the south side of  
Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 12  
inches, and running back 91 feet 3 inches to a  
ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the a-  
mount in cash, at the execution of the deed  
and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12,  
18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed  
notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, so  
cured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,

William Ladd,

May 20

Trustees.

## Irish Linens.

A small Invoice of yard wide and 7-8 1/2  
Linen, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

## Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Charle-  
county, will be offered at public sale, on FRI-  
DAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if  
not the next fair day, at the residence of the  
subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of  
Robert Alexander, late of Fairfax county  
state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of  
NEGROES.

All persons having claims against said  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, on or before the first day of December  
next; they may otherwise be excluded from  
all benefit of said estate. Given under my  
hand this 1st day of May, 1868.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,

Prmonkv.

d3w\*

## New York Lottery.

State of the wheel on the close of the thirty-  
third day of drawing.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1 of	25,000 dolls.
1	10,000
1	2,000
2	1,000
6	500
9	100
33	50
177	20
5,226	10

Gain of the wheel at the close of the 34th  
days drawing \$16,240.

On the 40th days drawing the first drawn  
number will be entitled to \$10,000

Tickets at \$12 50 cents for sale by

R. GRAY.

June 2.

## BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

- 10 pipes old port
- 5 do. Madeira
- 30 quarter casks Lisbon
- 12 do. particular Tenerife
- 15 do. Malaga
- 15 pipes old cognac brandy
- 5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
- 5 hhd. 3d proof Antigua rum
- 1 do. first quality molasses
- 6 do. green copperas
- 2 do. alum
- 20 do. brown sugar
- 20 bags pimento
- 15 do. pepper
- 10 chests young hyson
- 10 do hyson skin
- 5 do. imperial
- 100 bags green coffee
- 150 kegs madder
- 50 do. ground ginger
- 30 do. raisins
- 1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
- 5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.  
At all times he has the first quality flour for  
mill use on hand—with a number of other  
articles—all of which he will sell low on his  
former terms.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,  
French Brandy, in pipes  
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter  
casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-  
rels  
Molasses, in hogsheads  
Cod-Fish, in boxes  
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,  
in barrels  
Cheese  
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

## Porter Cellar.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the  
citizens of Alexandria, and the public in ge-  
neral, that he has opened a Porter Cellar, a  
few rods south of the vendue store, formerly  
occupied by Margaret Myers, where he will  
always keep on hand Philadelphia Porter and  
Ale of the first quality. Those who please  
to favor him with their custom, may depend  
on the strictest punctuality and every favor  
acknowledged.

Jonathan Field.

Ma 16.

4st lawlf

## CLOVER HAY—For Sale.

A FEW loads of excellent CLOVER HAY,  
may be had at Cameron—if sent for and  
taken from the field.

Mar 26

12t

## GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE  
located to the W. Wises, is still for sale, well  
known by the name of "Abingdon," where  
the mansion house stands, directly opposite  
the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, con-  
sisting four hundred and twenty two acres—  
the road from the contemplated bridge passes  
nearly through the centre of the estate—it  
may be purchased for cash or on a long ere-  
dit, by paying a small part in hand—also a-  
bout fifty acres adjoining, part of the same  
tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold  
on the same terms. A good and indisputable  
title will be made for both. The title papers  
may be seen by application to the subscriber,  
or Robert I. Taylor, Esquire, by whom every  
necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at  
private sale, it will on that day be sold to the  
highest bidder, before the coffee-house door,  
at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of  
sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2.

The sale of the above  
property is necessarily postponed in  
consequence of the absence of Robert  
I Taylor, esq. until Monday the sixth  
day of June when it will possi-  
bly take place as above, unless  
a sale before.

May 19.

THE

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May 31.

FOR

I do hereby co.

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my name, at the mee

and Alexandria Turnp

day, the 10th day of Jun

der my hand this day o

(Signed)

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, confi-  
ding of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osa-  
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and  
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen  
Russia Sheetting and Duck  
1 bale Writing Paper  
50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-  
lity, and will be sold very low  
Sugars and Coffee  
40 hhd. Molasses  
1 pipe port Wine  
1 do. Holland Gin  
5 do. French Brandy  
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spat  
muciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.  
April 7.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,  
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,  
Mould Candles in small boxes, of super-  
quality,  
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co

January 20.



Letter of Professor John Q. Adams.

"This formal abandonment of the American cause, this summons of unconditional surrender to the pretensions of our antagonist, is in my mind highly alarming."

We do not make a summons of surrender. The summons of the besieger requires the besieged to surrender. We may be said to surrender to our antagonist, when we acknowledge his unfounded pretensions, but we do not surrender to the pretensions. Thus the use of the wrong preposition occurs in a sentence noticed in our last. "The disapprobation is so obviously implied at the same course," &c. Disapprobation of a course may be properly enough expressed, but not at a course; "dissatisfaction at" is sometimes used.

"If the right was claimed and exercised while our vessels were navigating under the British flag, it could not authorize the same claim when their owners have become the citizens of a sovereign state. As the relic of colonial servitude," &c.

We presumed at first that the word relic was a relic in the manuscript, and that relic was an error of the press; but we observe it is a relic in all the newspapers, as well as pamphlet copies. Now a relic is a widow. It would have been better to have used the term remnant. Relic is seldom found in the singular, and is usually applied in a solemn and religious sense, as the relic of a saint or departed friend. There is a grammatical error also in the formation of the phrase, which should be either they cannot authorize the same claim now, that their owners have become or they could not authorize the same claim when their owners became.

"Is it meant to be asserted that this claim and exercise constitute a right? If it is, I appeal not only to the warm feelings, but cool reason of the American people, &c. against it."

Against an assertion, we appeal from.

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te a practice.

"If the nature of the offence be considered in its true colors to a people having a just sense of personal liberty and security it is in every single instance of a malignity not inferior to that of murder."

That is to say, an offence which considered in its true colors is of a malignity equal to murder to a people. A common man would have said an offence, which viewed in its true colors will appear of a malignity, &c. We do not consider a thing in a color, neither does the nature of a thing depend on our manner of considering or looking at it. An object is what it is, but may appear differently when seen in different points of view.

"There are even examples, I am told, when such officers have been put upon the yellow list."

When relates to time and cannot properly refer to examples.

"The impressed native American citizens however upon duly authenticated proof are liberated up. Indeed! How unreasonable

then were complaint! How effectual a remedy for the wrong!"

To express the writer's idea, the word *there* should be *is* and the word *o* should be *the*. He exclaims, ironically, are they indeed delivered up, then to be sure *is* unreasonable to complain. Not, it would be, which implies the condition if they are delivered. A remedy means in general any remedy, but in order to form a relation to the particular remedy before mentioned, the phrase should end with the words *is this*. There is also a fault in the connection of the two exclamations. Both of them are ironical, wherefore the latter amounts to a denial that the remedy is effectual. It follows nevertheless a phrase in which the efficacy of the remedy is presupposed. The writer's idea may be expressed thus: "Indeed! With a remedy so effectual, how unreasonable to complain."

"An American vessel bound to an European port has two, three or four native Americans impressed by British men of war."

This is a vulgarism, which we should suppose might have been avoided by a professor of rhetoric. The verb *to have* is either used as an auxiliary for the tenses of other verbs, or else it expresses possession. If taken in the former sense, the sentence means an American vessel has been impressed by means of a British man of war, and in the latter sense it means an American vessel possesses seamen impressed by a British man of war, whereas the author meant to say: Two, three or four native Americans are impressed, by a British man of war, from an American vessel.

"Sometimes their lordships, in a vein of humor, &c. Sometimes in a sterner tone, they say, &c."

Is a vein of humor then a sterner tone?

"Sometimes they coolly return that there is no such man on board the ship; and what has become of him, the agonies of a wife and children, in his native land, may be left to conjecture."

The professor's meaning may and must "be left to conjecture," for it has hitherto eluded all our attempts to discover it. Perhaps the professor intended this as a fine stroke of his art; supposing, as one of our critics observes, that a vague and obscure expression is apt to be admired by some because it conveys the sense they relish the most; by others as concise and comprehensive, because it suggests various meanings at once.

"The second point upon which Mr. Pickering defends the pretensions of Great Britain, &c."

We do not defend a person upon a point, but against a charge. We say (metaphorically) defend on this or that ground or principle, but then we speak of the means of defence; of the justification, not of the charge.

"The right as on the question of impressment so on this it surrenders at discretion."

Here is a harsh inversion; besides the words *so on this* should be left out, or else the sentence should run thus: As on the question of impressment, so on this, it surrenders the right.

"Gorging with confiscation the greediness of confiscation of her cruisers."

This would be more forcible as well as more elegant if it stood simply, "Gorging with confiscation the greediness of her cruisers." Besides, greediness of confiscation is in itself improper. We cannot say that a wolf is greedy of food. He is greedy from the want of food; and perhaps it may be said to be a pleonasm as will appear from the following example. With the fattest of his flock he gorged the greediness of those Wolves—for Mutton.

"Mr. Fox had too fair a mind for either, but his comprehensive and liberal spirit was discarded with the cabinet which he had formed."

To discard is to throw a card out of the hand, and thence it is used metaphorically for the dismissal of a servant or officer. But as we do not discard but throw up the whole hand, so we do not discard but dismiss the whole cabinet. Above all we do not discard a spirit.

"Her rule of the war of 1766 in itself and in its effects, was one of the deadliest poisons in which it was possible for her to tinge the weapon of her necessity."

We do not "tinge in" but with, and we do not tinge with poison but with color or flavor. We imbue with poison.

[To be continued.]

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

INTERESTING.—To the politeness of a respectable friend, we are indebted for a Boston paper of Saturday last, in which it is stated, that on a joint vote of the two Houses of the Massachusetts legislature, the honorable Messrs. Joseph Leland, Theodore Lincoln, and Ami R. Mitchell were declared senators by a majority of 30. The two former fill the vacancies, and the latter, is in the room of Mr. Hubbard, improperly declared elected by the governor and council. Thus the Federal Majority in the senate is 32.

From the same paper, we copy the following:

Patriotic Resolutions.

Mr. WHEATON, of Norton, after a number of pertinent remarks on the situation of our common country, and the proceedings of the legislature at the last session, in adopting certain resolutions approbatory of the embargo, and other measures of the national administration, moved for and had leave to lay the following resolutions on the table:

Whereas the present critical and alarming situation of our national affairs, render it peculiarly necessary and proper that our rulers should be correctly informed of the sentiments of the people, who are the only legitimate source of power; and whereas certain resolutions passed at the last session of the legislature, before means had been afforded to consult their constituents, may have led to a misapprehension of the state of public opinion.—And whereas, the people of this commonwealth are placed in new and extraordinary circumstances, interdicted by the National Government from the Ocean, and from the habits and occupations to which they and their fathers have been accustomed from the first settlement of the country—and at the same time the surplus produce of their fields and fisheries is perishing on hand, from the want of a market, and the ruinous consequences which must ensue from the continuance of the present system of measures cannot be exceeded by the losses and dangers to be apprehended from any information which has been officially communicated to the public—Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled,

That the citizens of Massachusetts have a natural, necessary, and immediate interest in the preservation & prosperity of Commerce, Navigation and the Fisheries; to the successful extension of which under the late administrations of the national government they are with the blessing of Providence, principally indebted for the rapid improvement in agriculture and the arts, and for the unexampled increase of their domestic resources.

That to secure protection and encouragement to these most important and unalienable interests, was a primary motive for the accession of this Commonwealth to the Constitution of the United States:

That we therefore view with anxiety and alarm the operation of an embargo of an unprecedented extent and unlimited duration, by which not only foreign commerce is annihilated, but the most grievous restraints and embarrassments imposed upon the intercourse between different states, and even between different parts of the same state:—That although a temporary Embargo may be on some occasions expedient as a measure of precaution, and the right to impose it may be admitted as incident to the powers of the National Government to regulate commerce; yet the power to create a permanent embargo upon foreign and inland commerce, which a majority of Congress cannot repeal against the consent of the President, was not, it is believed, contemplated by the framers of the constitution; and the adoption of this measure, with a view to coerce foreign nations, is, in our estimation, a novel and dangerous experiment, which discourages industry by destroying its reward, disturbs the natural relations of the citizens, is equally repugnant to the national honor and interest; and while its effects in counteracting the oppressive policy of any other nation is at least doubtful, is pregnant with disastrous consequences to our own:

That if this unexampled prohibition of commerce could rightfully be enforced by Congress, yet the delegation of an authority to the executive, to regulate the coasting trade, and the ordinary intercourse between the citizens of the same state, and to grant exemptions and dispensations at his discretion to individuals or districts, would be not less dangerous and extraordinary, as it might become the foundation for oppressive monopolies and exclusive privileges, and prepare the country for the habitual surrender of the legislative power into a single hand:

That while the true policy of the U. States points to the cultivation of peace and amity with all nations, yet if these blessings be unattainable by means consistent with national honor, the people of this commonwealth will be ever ready to sustain all privations and to make every exertion requisite to support the dignity, and enforce the reasonable pretensions of the nation; and it being certain that no degree of forbearance and moderation will

exempt neutral nations at all times, from insult and aggression, and that the claims of military ambition can be satisfied only by universal dominion, it is the duty of government to prepare for events, which it may be impossible to avert: That the spirit and resources of the country are fully adequate to the protection of its maritime and territorial rights, and ought to be directed and employed in such preparations as the experience of ages demonstrates to be alone safe and effectual. We cannot therefore but deprecate a system of measures, which instead of providing for the defence of our ports and frontiers by usual and obvious means, has impaired our naval force, and left us exposed to every invader.

That in the estimation of this Legislature, a naval force is highly important for the defence of this country, and the protection of commerce; and that it is the duty of the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in congress, from time to time to use all due means for the gradual creation of an effective navy.

That the general government, having been instituted expressly to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and to preserve to us and to posterity the blessings of liberty, must be supported at every expence and every hazard, while it secures these inestimable objects by an equal and paternal solicitude for the various parts and sections of the union:—but that government must not be confounded with the administration as the latter can only be intitled to the confidence of the people when by a fair and frequent display of their purposes and policy they rescue themselves from the imputation of partiality and prejudice, and undue fear or affection in the conduct of our foreign and domestic concerns.

It was then voted, that they be printed for the use of the members; and that the further consideration of them be assigned for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

We understand the question for printing the above resolutions was carried by a majority of 60.

LONDON, April 15.

The following account has been received of the treacherous means by which the French hoped to obtain possession of the citadel of Pampeluna (Spain):

"On the 16th of February, early in the morning, a party of about thirty French soldiers, with two officers, went, as is usual, to the citadel with empty bags, in order to receive rations. Under pretences of sheltering themselves from a shower of snow, they took refuge in the guard-room at the gate; here, watching an opportunity, they seized the arms of the guard, which consisted of 12 Spanish soldiers and an officer, and knocked down the centinel, who attempted to make resistance. A signal given by one of the French, two hundred soldiers, with arms, came to their assistance, entered the citadel with an officer, overpowered the advanced guard, composed of four soldiers and an officer, threatening the latter, because he made some opposition, and took possession of all the batteries. They also gave a hint to about 200 soldiers who were quartered in the fortress, that if they did not submit they might slide by the consequences. Successively then entered about 1000 French soldiers, who had held themselves in readiness for this purpose from two in the morning, but observing till then the greatest silence, and artfully concealing themselves. They afterwards made themselves masters of the bridges of the town, and of the powder magazine, about half a league distant, retaining in the citadel only 110 Spanish soldiers, to do duty alternately with them.

"The same day the following letter was addressed to the deputies by Davaagnac, commander of division:

"Pampeluna Feb. 16th, 1808.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Understanding that we are to remain some time in Pampeluna, I feel myself obliged to ensure its safety in a military manner; (with this view) accordingly, I have ordered a battalion to repair to the citadel, in order to garrison it and to do duty along with the Spanish troops. I beseech you to consider this only a trifling change, incapable of disturbing the harmony (interrupting the good understanding) which ought to subsist between the two faithful allies.

"Have the goodness to represent it in this light to your fellow citizens and be assured of the perfect consideration with which I am your servant.

DAVAAGNAC.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20



NEW YORK, May 30.

What you have got, and get what you can. It seems from the following letter that the Jeffersonian mania of "preserving the resources of the country" begins to extend itself to the individual states. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city dated Savannah May 5, 1808.

The legislature of this state have just passed a law to suspend all judgements during the embargo, and for six months after it is lifted. It will be in vain to think of making any collections here until this law is repealed.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

The legislature of the state of Georgia, is now in session, having been convened by the government with a view to afford some relief to the debtors at present distressed by the operation of the embargo. The governor of the state has informed the legislature that a deputation has been sent by the Creek nation of Indians, to assure him of the unanimous determination of the Creeks to defend the state of Georgia with all their strength, in case of a rupture with any foreign power. It is also said that they have sent a deputation to the general government to make a tender of their services. It was expected that the legislature would adjourn on the 21st ult.

Nat. Intell.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 7, 1808.

By many letters received from Amsterdam, up to the 23d of March, we are informed that a relaxation of their decree of the 23d of January had taken place, and that a resolution had been taken by their government to permit such captains as were ignorant at the time of their sailing, of the above decree. The ships Holland Trader, and Logan, of N. York, had proceeded on to Amsterdam.

## THE INDIANS.

### CAPT. PARISH'S STATEMENT.

As many persons, in consideration of the threatening aspect of our relations with Britain, and the intimate intercourse which exists between several tribes of Indians on our borders and the British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, entertain very serious apprehensions of hostilities, it may, perhaps, be acceptable to the public, and have a tendency to remove such apprehensions, for me to state the proceedings of a council of Indians, held at Buffalo Creek on the 31st day of March, and on the 1st and 2d days of April.

In the early part of March, a deputation of the two chiefs from the seven tribes of the Cahnawaga nation, residing in Lower Canada, appeared at Buffalo, inviting the British Nations to meet with them in council, for the purpose of coming to a final decision upon what part it was expedient for them to take in the war, which they had been informed was shortly to be expected between Britain and the U. States. Accordingly a very respectable delegation of chiefs from the Six Nations assembled, together with the Cahnawaga delegates at Buffalo Creek.

Erasmus Granger, Esq. Indian agent for the U. S. and myself, being apprized of the meeting of this council, and having business to transact with the Six Nations, took the opportunity of this meeting to confer with them.

After having completed our business, the chiefs voluntarily communicated to us the proceedings of their council.

They said that the Cahnawaga delegates were duly authorized to meet the Six Nations in council for the purpose above specified—that the unanimous determination of the council was, that in the event of a war, they would resolutely remain neutral, and use all their influence with the other tribes connected in any way with them, to induce them to remain neutral also. The chiefs then exhibited to us a war belt, which they said had been presented to them by Col. Closs, superintendent of Indian affairs for the British in Upper Canada. On this belt was wrought, in beads, an emblematic representation of the British nation handing to the Indians a tomahawk, which they understood to mean that, if the British did engage in a war with the U. S. they requested the Indians to aid them in it—that the council, however, had unanimously determined to return the belt, and inform Col. Closs that if his nation would go to war with the U. S. they must fight their own battles, and not look to them for any assistance—that in such a war, why should they become a party?

They once had suffered themselves

to be persuaded into a war with the U. S. without any sufficient reason, the consequences of which they well remember to have been the destruction of many of their villages and the loss of many of their warriors—that since that war had ceased, they had entered into various advantageous treaties with the U. S. and that the stipulations of all these had been faithfully observed.

JASPER PARISH, Interpreter.  
April 18, 1808.

## Invasion of Sweden by Russia.

Russia has at length broken into Sweden, with an army, as it is reported, of 70,000 men. This outrage has been preceded with the decorum of a manifesto, the tenor of which as applied to Russia, has somewhat surprised us. His new alliance with France has communicated to the emperor Alexander much of the old Jacobin taint, and engrafted upon a constitution, naturally & sturdily loyal, and once enthusiastically aristocratic, the very worst slip and scion of obsolete democracy. An innovation of this sort will ill agree with the Russian stamina, and when the emperor of the north shall begin to chatter out of the French revolutionary vocabulary, he must have a sharp look out, lest his Subjects take a fancy to the same sort of reading.

The Rights of Man is a very short and easy catechism, and soon learnt by heart—and when the emperor Alexander attempts to batter down the government of a rival sovereign by a weapon of this sort, he should have a care lest it be retorted upon himself. It is an instrument of subversion more powerful than an army. The word of command is sufficient to discipline a body of revolvers, and the tactics of rebellion are soon got by heart.

France, in none of her shapes, and least of all in her present, is congenial with the interests of Russia; and it was so well understood by the empress Catharine, that she separated her country from the contagion of French principles by the strictest line of circumvallation. The emperor Alexander should have pursued the same policy. He might have sheltered himself from contempt after his defeat by France, had he retreated with dignity into a wise and impenetrable neutrality. He never was so far defeated or reduced, but that he was safe at home; and it was not necessary to any contingent interest of his government to become the meanest understrapper of French malevolence.

He should have remembered the lesson that was handed down to him by his predecessors who have filled the Russian throne. He should have remembered what a column of pure native granite was required to form the pedestal of his statue who had professed to emulate the example of Peter the Great.

His grandmother though a foreigner born, made herself a Russian; his father, with the best intentions in the world, though born in Russia, ruined himself by becoming a foreigner in his own kingdom. Safe in his native glory, and in the surrounding affections of his own subjects, he insinuated himself into all the intrigues of the French cabals, and was rewarded with their usual compensation, assassination and contempt. The emperor Alexander, should have his eyes fixed upon these examples, and not challenge (what we trust he never will experience) the same fate, by pursuing the same counsels.

With respect to the invasion of Sweden, we confess we feel no great alarm for the safety of that kingdom, provided the French troops can be kept upon the continent, and Sweden be recruited by a competent British force.

There is nothing very formidable in a Russian army, and in a country where there are no magazines for them, they are not likely to stay long. If the Swedish war can be protracted till the arrival of the British troops, the soldiers of the emperor Alexander must return home or be starved.

Of all places, at this period of the year, the northern parts of Finland are least suited to a campaign, and of all powers Russia is the least adapted to make active movements out of winter quarters. Her system of warfare is purely barbarous; her tactics are those of a Tartar horde; commissaries and magazines are almost unknown in her army. Unless, therefore, her enemy feeds her, she is unable when removed from her own country, to subsist herself.

If the Swedes therefore, can keep the Russians in check till they are strong enough by means of British reinforcements, to attack them, Russia, we trust, will be overwhelmed with disaster and confusion.

Bell's London Weekly Messenger.

An improvement has lately been made in England, founded on a simple principle in optics which has been known for ages, but which has never before been applied in the way hereafter mentioned.

It is well known to every seaman that the apertures in the decks and sides of vessels are often the means by which they founder, from admission of water when boarded by a heavy sea, or otherwise. Many ships have gone down by means of the companion way; sky light, cabin win-

dow and steering hatch; to say nothing of the apertures which admit the masts & pumps and entrance into the fore-cabin. If one of these dangers can be obviated and at the same time the advantages of the old plan preserved and perhaps improved, it certainly is worth the attention of every man and way concerned in navigation. If to these advantages is added the inducement of economy, by lessening expence, it cannot but be supposed that the improvement will come into general use.

The Patent Glass Illuminator is a cylindrical, forming a circle of about five or six inches in diameter, let into apertures of decks and other places, projecting above them, or fitting into metal rims, which are constructed water tight, to open and shut for air in warm climates; and will be found preferable in all cases to a sky light on the present principle. They are pushed on the under side to admit more clearly the rays of light and ground on the upper side that these rays may not enter in prismatic colors.

Whenever a sky light is necessary, either for ships, houses, baths or vaults, it will be found superior from its durability and water tightness to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public; and the price low, when it is considered it will last as long as ship or house itself. The mode of fixing them is in a rabbit quarter of an inch to bread & 1/2 or 3/4 deep, according to the thickness of the wood of the glass; and the hole through the deck must be opened below (a recessable inverted funnel) to the diameter of eight inches. If set in putty and not disturbed all it is dry, they will last no further sequence.

The Illuminators have been adopted in England on board 3 frigates, 7 gun brigs, 6 flue Indian and numerous transports and merchant ships.

The following ships that have adopted them are, Halcyon, Reed, Philadelphia, forecabin; Sally, Lee, Boston, state-rooms; Rodney, Currier, do. cabin; Dryade, Barber, New York, do. Goicunda, Crocker, do. steward's cabin.

The Rodney, now in the port of Baltimore, is four of the largest inserted in her quarter deck above the cabin. Being deeply loaded with sails, &c. and the dead lights all in, with very tempestuous weather for the last forty-five days of her passage from Liverpool, the sea came only washing over the deck, and the old sky light poked up, yet all these four illuminators there was as much light as was necessary to pursue any occupation whatever, either reading or writing, or work. In this situation, nearly a whole suit of sails was repaired in the cabin when the weather was such, that although absolutely necessary to the safety of the ship, it could not have been done on deck, nor even below, had it not been for this useful invention.

They give a more general light than the common sky lights and are as much proof against accidents as the deck itself; never liable to leak, capable of being used in any part of the deck, without injury or inconvenience; and in a series of bad weather save more than their first cost in lamp and candle.

[New York pap.]

From the Federal Gazette.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—We yesterday gave the Cliftonian manifesto on their opening the campaign in N. York. The following paragraph was extracted from the N. Y. "Public Advertiser"; which paper, though not less democratic yet is opposed to the "Citizen." If the two sections of that party will expose each other, and will undeceive the people—why, let them do it.

From the Public Advertiser.

To flatter and betray, has been too often the practice of those who have sought popular confidence; money, and not principles, was their object; and it is not surprising, that what was sordid and mercenary in the beginning, should in the end be perfidious and corrupt.

But it is said, that "the legislature, unbiased by PUBLIC MEETINGS, will choose the electors." Indeed! and in despite of the people too, we suppose. Then it is time for the people to look to their representatives. Public meetings have already been made the sport and mockery of ambitious demagogues, and the insolence of the editor of the Citizen.

Was it ingenious in certain men first to support a congressional nomination as correct, and then to prosecute with such unrelenting severity and unabating rigor the proselytes to their opinions? Such conduct must tend to influence men's minds, fill them with contempt for all public men,

and make them doubt every profession of patriotism, or regard for the country, as insincere. Are we indeed arrived at a period characteristic of the worst of times when, instead of being guided by reason, we are to be put under the dominion of wild passion, and when our pretended alarms are to be made the pretext for displaying the first principles of the very system which we affected to revere. Let this systematic opposition to the will of the people be pursued, and we read the fearful alternative to which all good men who love their country and the constitution, must be reduced in the impending struggle.

## EXTRACT.

Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend; nor man deplore so fell a foe: It stabs with a word with a nod, with a shrug, with a look, with a smile. It is the pestilence working in darkness, and spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid. It is the poisoned arrow, whose wound is incurable. It is the mortal sting of the deadly adder. Murder is its employment: Innocence its prey, and ruins its sport.

## SONNET TO NIGHT.

I love thee, mournful, sober-suited night;  
When the faint moon yet lingering in her wane,  
Veil'd in clouds, with pale, uncertain light  
Hangs o'er the water, of the restless main.  
In deep depression sunk, the enfeebled mind  
Will to the deaf cold elements complain,  
And tell the embosomed grief, however vain,  
To fallen surges, and the viewless wind.  
Though no repose on thy dark breast I find,  
I still enjoy thee, cheerless as thou art;  
For, in thy quiet gloom the exhausted heart  
Is calm, though wretched, hopeless, yet resign'd:  
While to the winds and waves its given  
May reach (though not) heaven.

JE

Upon Sir Wm  
who, with  
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A paper  
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## THE MON.

IS a newspaper now published of Washington, every Tuesday, and is devoted to Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures and Agriculture. During the session of Congress, it will furnish the public with a correct, and (when necessary) a copious account of the proceedings and debates of the National Legislative body. At all times, it will communicate to its readers the earliest and most authentic intelligence, on all subjects of which it professes to be the vehicle. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited in aid of its establishment.

## TERMS.

The price of subscription will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance. The paper will be transmitted always agreeably to directions by mail, or left by a carrier according to orders. Advertisements will be received and inserted at the usual prices. Essays recently and concisely written, on subjects interesting to the general welfare, will be cheerfully inserted without any charge.

J. B. Colvin.

June 8.

## LENT OR LOST.

The first volume of Charles Field's Letters to WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11.



## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hamilton's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

### Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

### Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

### Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For every kind of head ache.

### Eye-Water.

For disorders of the eye cured of it.

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## EVIDENCE

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prepared by the late Rich-

for near eight years past

throughout the United States a

to unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lec, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to this a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee

From *Luther Martin, Esq.* late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

### HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping-cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

### ITCH CURED.

By using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

### HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Mottier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 3 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, tailor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm-Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from *Air. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1801.*

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broke like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lapse remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in a severe manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; so being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 23d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

## TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling house in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Morland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek. }  
December 2—(18.) } law  
A. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. } T. B. M.

## District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, complainant. }  
AGAINST } In Chancery  
Stephen Cooke, defendant. }

THE said defendant, Stephen Cooke, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, or motion of the complainant, by his counsel, in is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

## Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

## SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

## The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

## MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brackbridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2.50 cents.

## A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 1/2 cents.  
Marco

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

### MADEIRA

Port  
Sherry  
Lisbon  
Malaga  
Teneriffe &  
Corsica

### WINES

Old St. Estephe Medoc, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinas  
Ditto do. best wineitters  
Jas. aica and West-India rum  
New-England do.  
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy  
Holland and country gin  
Schiedam gin in cases  
Irish whiskey, very old  
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey  
Cider in barrels  
White wine and Cider vinegar  
Florence oil in flasks  
2 hogheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

### TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities  
Bengal white do.  
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapoe do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; coppers; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leadinglines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles,—each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

## JAMES BACON,

At his Grocery Store, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes an assortment complete.

He now offers for sale on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busello,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floutant

indigo, alum, coppers, madder, brimstone's

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

English and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very east chewing to

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)